

Burkina Faso - Rural Land Governance

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY

Burkina Faso

EVALUATION TITLE

Rural Land Governance

EVALUATION TYPE

Independent Performance Evaluation

ID NUMBER

DDI-MCC-BFA-IMPAQ-RGL1-2014-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

Anonymized dataset for public distribution

Overview

ABSTRACT

A quasi-experimental evaluation design was used to assess the impacts of the RLG Project. Program impacts will be estimated by comparing treatment group outcomes with outcomes from a comparison group. To enhance the accuracy of quasi-experimental evaluation results, comparison groups should be chosen to be as similar as possible to the treatment group on all characteristics that might affect the outcomes and program participation.

To select comparison communes in Phase I, MCA-BF selected similar nearby communes. Unfortunately, MCA-BF does not have clear documentation of the selection criteria. Given the uncertainty about the process used in selecting the treatment and comparison communes, households located in the treatment areas may be systematically different from those located in comparison areas. In Phase II, IMPAQ participated in the comparison group selection and has clearly documented rationale and procedures for this selection. As a result, we are able to develop a rigorous evaluation design for the Phase II implementation of RLG. We therefore propose to use a difference-in-differences (DID) with (matched) comparison group analytic design to evaluate the impacts of the RLG Project.

The DID design compares the before and after changes in outcomes between households in intervention communes (treatment group) and households in (matched) comparison communes (comparison group). It is important to note that DID methodology does not require baseline (pre-intervention) conditions to be the same in treatment and comparison groups. But for the DID design to be valid, the comparison group must accurately represent the change in outcomes that would have been experienced by the treatment group in absence of the intervention. In other words, the key identifying assumption behind the DID is that trends (changes) in outcomes between the treatment and comparison groups should be similar.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Difference-in-Difference

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Land	MCC Sector	

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Gender	MCC Sector	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

UNIVERSE

Households from rural Burkina Faso.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
IMPAQ International	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Review of Metadata
IMPAQ International	IMPAQ		Documentation of the Study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2014-09-05

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (September 2014)

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-MCC-BFA-IMPAQ-RGL1-2014-v01

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD

Burkina Faso

PROGRAM

The overall goal of the Burkina Faso compact is to reduce poverty in Burkina Faso through economic growth. Burkina Faso plans to achieve this goal through strategic investments in four projects: ·Agriculture Development Project (ADP) ·Rural Land Governance Project (RLG) ·Roads Rehabilitation Project ·Burkinabe Response to Improve Girls' Chances to Succeed (BRIGHT 2) Schools Project The RLG project is expected to improve land tenure security, management, and access to land, thereby relaxing some of these constraints from the obstacle. In particular, the RLG project consists of the following activities: 1. Legal and procedural change and communication: Funds are used to support Government improvement of legal and procedural frameworks related to rural land, in particular finalization of the Rural Land Law (Loi No. 034/2009 Portant Régime Foncier Rural) implementing regulations and revisions of the Agrarian and Land Reorganization legislation (Réorganisation Agraire et Foncière, RAF) together with support for other legal reforms, as well as develop outreach tools to support Government changes. 2. Institutional development and capacity building: This activity, in conjunction with the Legal and Procedural Change and Communication activity, aims to improve institutional capacity to deliver land services in 47

project commune. In particular, it funds support activities to strengthen land registration and mapping services, capacity building for conflict resolution, including training of judges, new school curriculum modules focusing on land, and decentralization of land tenure services. 3. Site-specific land tenure interventions: This activity supports a variety of site-specific land rights formalization sub-activities. Including participatory land use management (including training, mapping, operational costs), clarifying and securing property rights in specific rural areas.

MCC SECTOR

Land (Land)

PROGRAM LOGIC

Activities: Legal, regulatory and policy reform to strengthen property rights and enable land markets. Strengthening of land administration agency. Clarification and formalization of property. Output: Laws and decrees adopted by the National Assembly. Local Legislation. Establishment of local level institutions to provide land administration and conflict resolution services. Outcomes: Lower transaction cost to transfer land and resolve problems. Increase tenure security and formal transactions. Increase productivity. Improve knowledge.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

The survey covered a sample of households and household members residents in the household across the 17 communes target for the Phase1 RLG Intervention area and associated 17 comparison communes.

Sampling

Study Population

Households from rural Burkina Faso.

Sampling Procedure

The RLG Project was launched in September 2009. It was designed for implementation to take place in two phases. In the pilot phase, 17 treatment communes and 17 comparison communes were selected by MCA-BF. The pilot phase was recently completed and MCA-BF is implementing the expansion of the RLG Project to an additional 30 communes. In the RLG Project Phase II, the 30 treatment communes were selected non-randomly by MCA-BF. The 17 Phase I and the 30 Phase II treatment communes proposed by MCA-BF were agreed by MCC during Compact development.

IMPAQ, together with MCA-BF, selected 29 comparison communes for Phase II (See Exhibit 4). These communes were selected through a purposive sampling rather than a probabilistic sampling procedure. Given the finalized study zones for Phase II (30 treatment and 29 comparison communes in 20 provinces and 12 regions), IMPAQ performed statistical power analysis to determine the necessary sample size - the total number of villages within each commune and the total number of households within each village to be sampled. We used two-stage sampling. First-stage is sampling at the village level and second-stage is sampling at the household level.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-02-01	2013-03-01	N/A

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available